character; the lowest site proposed, its surroundings were the most unsightly; incapable of drainage. old in winter and oppressively hot in summer, it is the farthest removed from the centre of trade and

This selection caused an outburst of indignation on the part of the people. The Common Council immediately condemned the selection. So did the Board pervisors. The Republican County Convenon ald the same, and the Democratic County Conwas discovered that Benne't had paid Anstett's stel bill of 840. A delegation was sent to Washington to oppose the confirmation of Austett's report. Affidavits were filed showing the impropriety of the election, the bribery of Anstett and the falsity of his eport, which was a tissue of unblushing falsehoods. located the site at Wall and Henry sts., whereas Henry-st. did not approach Wall-st. within two blocks, and to reach it Henry-st. would have to be opened through the Episcopal church. Anstett in his report sceepts the Wall-st. site at \$25,000; it would have been dear at \$5,000. The year before, in the valuation contest between the city and the towns, four witseeses, employed by the towns at ten deliars a day to swear up the value of city real estate, had only afted the Wall-st. site at \$7,000, the highest valua-

retary of the Treasury. Without evidence, Anstett's report was a fraud on the face of it. The principal use of the building would be as a post office. stett says in his report that ease and accessibility in the distribution of post-office matter would be a secondary consideration, and as the United States Court would only be in session a few weeks in the ould be required. As a matter of fact, it is the most inconvenient to the depots of any site offered. But Mr. Pairchild was a Reform Secretary, and "Charley" Davis was wanted to pack cancuses and convention o renominate the great apostte of reform, and though Davis was a criminal in this matter, as shown by the ecords of the Department, the Secretary, June 21, 1887, confirmed Anstett's report, but cut the price down to \$15,000-three times the value of the prop-

tions of the Department, the question of title was referred to United States District-Attorney Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, and so far as action by the De partment was concerned, the matter rested for some The people, however, did not give up hope, and Democrats determined to show their disapproval by electing delegates to the State Convention hostile to Davis, with the hope that when Davis's power was gone the outrage would be righted.

Davis, with a number of subordinates from the Custom House, his own appointees, devoted several weeks to manipulating and packing the Broome County cancuses. The last convention was held Septem 24, 1887. The result was that the better element of the Democracy, disgusted with Davis and his methods. bolted the convention and held an independent convention and nominated an independent county ticket. The bolting convention issued a protest against Davis, describing his methods and the scandalous violations of Civil Service rules resorted to by him and his Custom House subordinates to control Broome County Democratic politics. This protest was signed by almost all of the Democrats of Binghamton that had ever been prominent in local politics. The candidates for member of Assembly and County Treasurer of the regular convention signed this protest, which for the first time made in print the charge of criminality against Davis. Shortly after, Davis met some of those prominent in the opposition to the Wall-st, site, and promised to charge it; said he would do it as soon as he could get word to Bennett, who was out West. The opponents of Davis and the Wall-st, site immediately after the county conventions formed the Broome Pemocratic Alliance, and late in October sont George W. Ray, of Norwich, to Washington, to present the Wall-st, outrage to the President in person. Mr. Ray saw the President, had a long private interview, fully says the president, had a long private interview, fully says the president of Davis's criminality. The President was non-committal, remarked in substance that if Davis had violated the law, of course, the law would take care of him, and recommended Ray to see Anstett and see if he would not change his report.

APPEALING IN VAIN TO CLEVELAND.

This interview occurred about October 27, 1987. for member of Assembly and County Treasurer of the

This interview occurred about October 27, 1987. On that day Ray presented to Secretary Fairchild an affidavit, showing that criminal prosecutions were about to be begun against Davis, and that to conduct such prosecutions copies of the bids, etc., on file were necessary, and asking for certified copies. The Sec retary pronounced it sufficient and remitted the affidavit to Colonel Freret, the Supervising Architect, who pronounced it sufficient and ordered the copies desired made. While in the Supervising Architect's office, Anstett came in, saw the affidavit and seemed much disturbed by it. Ray and Anstett fell into conversation, and Anstett volunteered the remark that he regarded the Olmsted as the best site, and would have reported in favor of that site if it had not been for the price. Ray called Anstett's attention to the fact that he had made a great mistake in his statements as to the price of the Olmsted lot. Then Anstett urgently requested Ray not to take his certified copies of documents, that if he had a few days to consider he (Anstett) might modify his report, and report in favor of the Olmsted site. Bay returned home, Anstett agrecing to write in three or four days. It must be remembered that this was about two weeks before the fall election; that at this time when Anstett was promising to change in Washington, Davis was making the same promise in Birghamton. On November 2 Anstett wrote to Ray, asking him to reduce his (Ray's) proposition to writing. Ray replied, but heard nothing further from Anstett until after election, when, under date of November 14, he informed Ray that the matter was "res adjudicata," and there was no further use discussing the merits of the different sites. In the meantime, Davis had been holding out the hope of change until the last week before election, when he and his fileuds came out and declared they cared pothing about the independent testet, the State ticket would be all right and the site would not be changed.

On the Friday night before election, at a meeting of the Alliance, it was determined that the authorities in Washington, and Davis in Binghamton, had only been making promises of change to quiet matters until after election; that they had been fooling the people, that they calculated it would now be too late to organize a boil of the State ticket, and if the State election went about as usual that would be the last of the site matter. The Alliance determined to boil the State ticket. There was little time. No altempt was made against the ficket except in Binghamton and two or three towns. But the result was 2,500 Republican majority, the largest ever given, by several hu and Anstett volunteered the remark that he regarded the Olmsted as the best site, and would

depended onlinely upon a doubtful adverse possession.

After the receipt of Anstett's letters of November 14, and on December 6, Kay wrote to Supervising Architect Freret for the documents promised by the Secretary and Freret. Under date of December 13, 1887, the Supervising Architect replied to Ray: "The Supervising Architect replied to Ray: "The Supervising Architect perfect to the comply with

Supervising Architect has no authority to comply with a complete to the complete to proper to the complete to the complete to the complete to the Treasury and the Supervising Architect, and on white the annual Architect had ordered ceples made. Two days hater Ray wrote to both the Secretary of the Treasury and Architect, returned his affidavit and again demanded cosies of papers which under the Revised Statutes of the United States the department is authorized to make. On December 23 the Secretary of the Treasury replied: "It is a rule of the department not to furnish copies of papers on file therein to be used in civil or criminal proceedings instituted in the name of the United States, except upon the application of the United States. Except upon the application of the United States, except upon the application of the United States. Except upon the application of the United States. Except Atorney, made through the Department of Justice Your request cannot therefore be complied with."

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD SHIELDS DAVIS.

There happened to be a civil action pending in the Government Building. The plaintiff in that suit made application for these papers. On May 24, 1888 ssistant Secretary Maynard replied to this request in a letter to M. Fillmore Brown, the plaintiff: the regulations of the Treasury Department a certified copy of the papers requested cannot be furnished you. and for this reason your request is respectfully denied. Early in the spring of 1888 several criminal prosecu-tions against Mr. Davis for violation of the sections of the United States Statutes referred to were begun efore the County Judge of Broome County. Daniel Lockwood was written to by Mr. O'Connor, one of th Lockwood was written to by an attorneys for the presecution, with the request that he make the necessary request for the papers desired of the Department of Justice. On April 13 Mr. Lockwood telegraphed Mr. O'Cennor: "Wrote Attorney-General for papers April 5; have received no really yet!" and to this day the papers have not been furnished as promised.

ished as promised.

Shortly before the charter election in February it say announced by the Davis metion that the deed to be Wallest, site had passed. Notwithstanding, the irrome Democratic Alliance went into the charter dection and helped elect. Tracy R. Morgan, a Republican, to the office of Mayor, who had been very prominent in his opposition to Wallest, Afterward the

When a threatening lung disorder Shows its first proclivity. Do not let it cross the border— Queil it with setivity.

prosecution of Davis was begun and testimony ample to hold him, provided the desired documents were furnished, was given from time to time; the prosecution was adjourned waiting for the documents, but they have never come.

A typewritien copy of the evidence taken was compiled, a synopsis of the evidence with quotations of the law applicable attached and a committee sent to Washington to present it to the President with the request that he order the cancellation of the Wall-st, deed by proper proceedings, to be taken in behalf of the Government on the ground of the fraud and crimes, that led to it. Davis having taken the options on other sites and put in bids on terms more unfavorable to the Government than contempliated by the owners of the property, lessened free competition and depreciated the opportunities of the Government he was paid to serve. The committee called on the President May 16, 1888. They first presented to him a short paper, which declared that it was the duty of the Government to cancel the Wall-st, deed on the following grounds:

1. Because of a corrupt combination between the favored bidders rendering any contract or deed in pursuance thereof void.

2. Because of five several crimes under the Revised Statutes by which Charles Davis rendered one of the most eligible sites incligable.

3. Because of the corrupt sale of political influence by Davis, a Government official.

4. Because of the bribery of Major Anstett by Bennett.

5. Recause the conditions of acceptance imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury have been fraudulently

A. Because of the bribery of Major Anstett by Bennett.

5. Recause the conditions of acceptance imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury have been fraudulently disregarded.

6. Because the report of Daniel N. Lockwood, of Buffalo, against the title, has by means of the same corrupt influence been disregarded.

7. Because the President cannot suffer the schemes of Davis and Bennett in this matter to prevail without sanctioning the sale of political influence, claimed by these so far successful conspirators to emanate from the White House itself.

The President glanced through the paper, saw what it related to, when the committee presented the other paper consisting of the evidence and argument thereon. The committee said to the President: "Mr. President, we ask you to give this your earnest and personal consideration," to which the President loftily replied: "That is my duty to do."

OUTSIDERS DENOUNCED THE SCHEME.

OUTSIDERS DENOUNCED THE SCHEME.

Some time after a prominent Democrat, who had seen the Wall-st. site, called on the President, told seen the Wall-st. site, called on the President, told him he had seen the Wall-st, site, that the selection was an outrage, that he had read the papers in the matter and that it was a subject the President should personally consider. This gentleman, not a resident of New-York State, who had no interest in the matter, but believed a great wrong had been committed and that the President should right it, informed the Ringhamton parties that the President would do nothing. As a last resort on June 8 formal charges agains Deputy Collector Davis were filed with Danie Magone, Davis's superior, charging him with a series of crimes in the Wall-st matter and with most wanton violations of Civil Service rules in taking part in caucuses and conventions. These charges were signed by three prominent Democrats of Binghamton. From that day to this Collector Magone has not deligned to notice them. Days is a hired employe under the Civil Service Reform Administration and still grand dispenses of purposes for the whole southern there of

les.
ring the examination of this matter by the Units States Senate Committee, Anstett appeared as a witness and tried to vindecate himself, but a damaging letter that was then produced, showing that Bernett did pay his hotel bill, made the Major's effort a failure.

THE ENORMOUS REGISTRY. MUCH OF THE INCREASE IN REPUBLICAN DIS TRICTS-A COMPARISON WITH 1884.

The enormous registration of this year, showing that 286,547 voters intend, if they can, to vote at the coming election, marks the rapid increase of the etty's population. Most of this increase is in the up-town wards. The XIXth Assembly District, including that part of the city lying west of Eighth-ave. and extending from Fifty-fourth-st to Spuyten Duyvil nearly nine miles, has nearly doubled its four years. The XXIId Assembly District, on the East Side, including a great part of the Nineteenth Ward and what was the village of Yorkville, has increased its list of registered voters more than 50 per cent since 1884, while the XXIIId District, embracing pearly all of Harlem, has the enormous total of 26,275 registered voters, a gain of about two-fifths

The large increase in the registry is encouraging to Republicans. The Republican vote in the upper part of the city is more than holding its own with the increased growth of population. If the XIXth and XXIIId Districts were divided up fairly, there would be two and probably three Republican Assemblymen gained. That portion of the XIXth District lying be-tween Fifty-ninth and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth tricts. A comparison of the vote registered this year in the districts which are either safely Republican or are known to have a very large Republican vote, as compared with the registry of 1884, shows that the increased registration cannot be counted as discouraging to the prospects for a Republican victory in the State or the success of the municipal ticket headed by Joel B. Erhardt. The following is the registration in these districts:

Registration, Registration 10,132 11,185 XIIIth..... 65,414

The total registration in 1884 was 240,807, and this year 286,547, an increase of 45,740. The total vote in 1884 was 227,847, for a loss of 12,960 as compared with the registry. This is about 5 1-3 per cent. The same percentage of loss this year, and experience has shown that this is a fair estimate, would give the total vote as 271,265 for Presidential electors and State officers, and about 2 per cent less for the combined municipal tickets. electors in 1884 received 90,093 votes and the Cleveland electors 133,157, or a plurality of 43,064 for

The loss of votes as compared with the registry is The loss of votes as compared with the reasons due to a variety of causes, chief among which are absence from the city on election day, sickness, and removal from the election district between the date of registry and election day. A careful analysis of the entire vote of the city for several years shows that about 2 per cent of the voters cast their ballets for Presidential electors and State officers who do not vote for municipal officers.

EARNEST SUPPORT FOR W. C. WALLACE. INDICATIONS INCREASE THAT HIS ELECTION IS

CERTAIN. Indications increase that, William C. Wallace will be elected to Congress from the HIId District in Brooklyn by the old-time Republican majority of the district. The issue is most clearly drawn by his pronounced advocacy of Protection and the equally decided attitude of his opponent, W. J. Coombs, for free trade. An indication of the sentiment of Democrats in the district is given in this letter which Mr. Wallace has

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1888. Dear Sir: At a meeting held at my home, 110 Maconst., last night, twenty-seven Democratic voters of the IIId District assembled at my request, to take action in your faver, and against the so-called Democratic Independent candidate, W. J. Coombs. The narrow-minded delegates perhaps forgot the treachery of an alleged Democratic Assemblyman, Hotchkiss by name, who, when nominated, premised to vote with the Democrats, but after election his first and last votes went againgt all after election his first and last votes went againgt all Democratic measures. I have no sympathy whatever with these so-celled Independent candidates, and the gentlemen assembled last night will use all their power to defeat such candidates. I trust I may congratulate you after your election, although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance at present. JOHN S. GRIFFITH.

The Republicans of the district are heartily united in support of Mr. Wallace. All traces of the feeling aroused by his unexpected nomination have

feeling aroused by his unexpected nomination have disappeared. Even Robert D. Benedict, who in his disappointment at not securing the nomination re-signed from the chairmanship of the Campaign Com-nities of the Twentieth Ward, has reconsidered that action and will do all in his power for Mr. Wallace's election.

P. T. BARNUM'S REAL ESTATE.

HE WANTS TO SELL ALL HE OWNS IN BRIDGE-PORT IF CLEVELAND AND A DEMO-

CRATIC CONGESS ARE CHOSEN. At a meeting held in the Glen Rink, at Bridgeport, on Friday evening, at which Senator Frye made an address, P. T. Barnum explained the exact nature of what he had said in 1884 relative to selling all his real estate in Bridgeport should Grover Cleveland be elected. What he actually said has been many times twisted and perverted. and the offer which he now makes, as furnished to a Tribune reporter by Mr. Barnum in his own hand-

writing, are as follows:
"I was never more earnest and sincere in my life than when, in 1884, I publicly offered to sell all my real estate in Bridgeport for one-quarter less than its value in case Cleveland was elected President. He was elected, but fortunately a majority in the United States Senate was and still is opposed to the Democratic doctrine of free trade, and consequently the value of real estate here has not as yet decreased. Still, although I had for years built twenty or more houses each year, my dread of the possibility of free trade is so great that I have not built a single house since Cleveland was elected, four years ago.

And I now make this offer in writing: I will put and I now make this orier in writing: I will plate up \$50,000 in cash, binding myself to sell every building and every inch of land which I own in Eridgeport for 25 per cent less than the present prices if Cleveland and a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress are elected, and I will give \$5,000 to any man who will secure a syndicate before the election that will put up a like sum, binding shamsalves to accept this offer.

SUPPORTED ON ALL SIDES.

NO LACK OF ENCOURAGEMENT. REPUBLICANS SEE VICTORY JUST AHEAD.

MANY DEMOCRATS WHO WILL VOTE FOR PRO-TECTION AND ARE NOT AFRAID TO SAY SO-WARM INDORSEMENTS FOR COL ERHARDT FROM ALL QUAR-TERS-TAMMANY HIS ONLY DANGEROUS RIVAL

The Republicans of New-York City have one week left in which to work for the election of the National, State and County tickets. Upon their votes will depend, in a great measure, the esult of the National and State elections. Every vote taken from the Democratic majority in New-York, Kings and Queens counties will be one ess to be wiped out by the handsome majority that Harrison and Miller will bring down to the Harlem Bridge. While it is for the people of New-York to decide between protection and free trade, National prosperity and the final destruction of American industries, in this decision, the party will receive a hearty support from Democrats and from all who have the best interests of the country at heart. These have not been slow to come boldly forth and to join the Republican ranks. They, as is shown by the numbers who have given voice to their opinions through The Tribune, are proud to call themselves Protectionists, not recognizing any party lines when the issue before the people is protection. A SIMPLE QUESTION OF UNITY.

In the election of their local ticket, however, the Republicans have none to look to but themselves. With them alone rests the responsibility of the election of Colonel Erhardt and his assoclates on the county ticket. Their election is a simple question of a united party vote. With the Democratic party torn asunder by factional strife, and the Republicans united, harmonious and zealous, Joel B. Erhardt will be elected. More than one-third of the votes of this city are Republican. Thirty thousand votes of the remaining sixty per cent of the whole will be then, that a full party vote is all that is needed to insure Republican success.

The active workers of the party are united to man. Their choice from the first has been Mr. Erhardt, and they are straining every nerve in his behalf. No one can doubt that they are in earnest in their support of Mr. Erhardt. They are open and frank in their expressions of approval of his nomination, zealous and energetic in their work for him, and sincere in their assurances that he will be elected. Much less can it be doubted that Mr. Erhardt himself is running to win. His active canvass, his efforts to make himself understood, the feeling of confidence in his supporters, the loyal rally about him, makes his position in this contest most clear. REPUBLICANS SOLID FOR ERHARDT.

It has remained for the great mass of Republican voters in New-York City to add their weight to the scale and to turn the wavering beam. They have acted with decision, and the Democratic end of the beam has shot high into the air. When it was a question between two Democratic candidates, Republicans hesitated. Although Mr. Hewitt is a Democrat, backed by half of the New-York Democrats, he seemed to many preferable to a Tammany representative. When, however, it became evident that the race was not between Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Grant, but between Mr. Erhardt and Tammany Hall, Mr. Hewitt's Republican supporters fell away like a crumbling wall It is unnecessary to say on which side these have taken their stand in the final contest. There are yet some few Republicans who cling to Mr. Hewitt in the belief that he or Tammany must win. Every day, however, sees inroads made on their fast-decreasing numbers, and the Republican party will stand at the polls on election day almost, if not wholly, solid for Mr. Erhardt.

The Tribune prints to-day the opinions of prominent Republicans, and those who have before been Democrats, on the National, State and county contests, to be decided by the people on November 6. These are the words of men who are thoroughly acquainted with the political situation, of men not so familiar with such affairs 8.034 10.873 tion, of men not so laminar with 10.873 perhaps, but strong in their convictions, and of men who, after having determined to vote for tion spoke most encouragingly of the outlook. party only rests all hope of an honest, clean, well-administered City Government. To the long list of Democrats who have come out for Harrison, already published in The Tribune, are added further indorsements of the principle of protection. Republicans if they stood together.

DEMOCRATS BECOME PROTECTIONISTS. THOSE WHO VOTED FOR CLEVELAND DID NOT WANT FREE-TRADE-NOW THEY WILL WORK

THE HARDER AGAINST IT. That Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1884 under false pretences becomes the more evident as men who voted for him then are now eager to aid in preventing the attempted introduction of free trade into the country. The business men whose opinions are given herewith are outspoken in their lenunciation of his policy. They see that the Mills bill is a step toward free trade, not a reduction in the tariff. They declare that a reluction in the present tariff means a stab at home industries, and they raise their voices against the English theories of Mr. Cleveland.

ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN SPEAKS OUT. Arthur T. Sullivan, of the well-known woollen firm of Sullivan, Vail & Co., was one of the most energetic and outspoken supporters of Cleveland four years ago. Outside of his extensive business connections Mr. Sullivan will be recognized by many citizens from his prominence in the club-life of this city. It is generally known in club circles that he is a member of the Union League, Manhattan, New-York, Racquet and New-York Athletic clubs, as well as the Lienerkranz Society. He is the agent and representative of a number of the leading woollen manufacturers of the country and he speaks by the card when he discusses the effect of the proposed changes in the tariff on the woollen industry. Up to the present time Mr. Sullivan has declined to say anything on In giving his the subject for publication. views to the reporter he said that the manufacturers for whom he acted were enthusiastic supporters of Harrison and Morton, and that he yould follow their action on the strength of their experienced judgment, if for no other reason.

My feelings in regard to the present Presidential contest, said Mr. Sullivan, were expressed in the remark I made to a man an hour ago, when I told him that if George Washington was running on the present Democratic platform he would not be elected. Four years ago I supported Grover Cleveland as vigrrously as I could, but I did not mean to support free trade then and I do not mean to do so now. As yet, I have failed to hear Randall's voice vouching for Cleveland's friendship for our system of protection, and it would make no difference if I dia. Actions speak louder than words, and Mr. Cleveland has spoken through his message and the Mills bill, which is the practical outcome of it. I see that some of the papers are twitting the woollen interests because many manufacturers said in '84 that they would be obliged to close their factories if Cleveland was elected. The truth of the matter is that they dreaded just such a measure as the Mills bill, and I can see that It is only by sheer good hees that we consider the content of the such a measure as the Mills bill, and I can see that It is only by sheer good hees that we consider the content of the content of the such a measure as the Mills bill, and I can see that It is only by sheer good hees that we consider the content of the present of the content of the present of the content of the content of the present of the content their experienced judgment, if for no other reason

escape it during the first portion of Cleveland's

land's pelicy are indorsed, it will not be five years before the tariff is smashed out of existence, and we shall have free trade upon us. As to the poor man's blanket and the poor man's clothing, the effect of free wool will be to make them deaver, instead of cheaper. Wool will be cheaper for a short time, until our farmers have been driven out of the business of growing it, and then the price will go up higher than ever. The experiment has been tried before and that is the inevitable result. I say this on the strength of my knowledge of the conditions which govern the woolen trade, and the man who attempts to deny this face is an ignoramus or worse.

There is no greater mistake than to speak of the Mills bill. as a measure to reduce revenue. It proposes to take the weight, or specific, duty off all weollen poods, and the effect of that policy will be to bring in certain kinds of cheap goods by the ship load. The customs revenue will be enormously increased and the American manufacturers shut up. Take certain lines of overcoatings which are made up of sheddy and labor with a most insignificant sprinking of wool. These goods we sell at \$1 a yard and the duty per pound is 70 cents. Now if you remove that specific duty the foreigners can rush in the products of their pauper labor and our factories must stand idle. You may count me for Harrison and Morton and protection from now until the day after election. I have a great deal to do to even up my average for what I did four years ago, and I am hard at work to make the account balacce right. Just as the war Democrats voted with the Republicans on war measures. So I believe it to be the duty of every parirolic man, irrespective of previous party affiliations, to vote for Harrison now.

OTHERS WHO WANT PROTECTION. Alexander Rickard, of the firm of Rickard & Hewitt, who own extensive marble quarries in

North Carolina, has also come out strongly for Protection. He says:

Protection. He says:

I was a Cleveland man in '84, and I was at work for him at all hours of the day and night. My eyes are open now, and I am doing all I can for liturison and Morton, and Miller. If I had supposed that Cleveland would give us the Mills bill, I would have worked against him 'coth and nat'. If he is re-elected, the principle of the bill will be lidorsed and it will be construed that the country wishes to try a "tariff for revenue only," or practical free trade so far as the business interests of the country are concerned.

My own business is that of quarrying marble and mining and grinding tale. To be sure, the duty on marble remains intact, as the Mills bill now stands, but every one knows that it was once placed on the free list, and would be there now, except for Breek-inridge, of Kentucky. In Italy, he laborers who mine tale receive from 20 to 40 cents a day, and the freight on the ground article from Genoa is about one-half less than that from our quarries in North Carolina. Now, if our laborers and the railroads wish to work at a corresponding reduction in their prices, we can carry on the business. Otherwise we cannot.

Amos M. Lyon, of the firm of Starn & Lyon.

Amos M. Lyon, of the firm of Stirn & Lyon. wholesale dealers in toys and fancy goods at Nos. cast for Coogan. There is no reason to doubt, 18 and 20 Pagk place, speaks decisively on the great issue before the country, as follows:

great issue before the country, as follows:

I shall vote this year for Harrison and Morton, although four years ago I voted for Cleveland. I have been a Democrat all my life, I am voting now in accordance with what I believe to be for the true business interests of the country. I think that if Cleveland carries the election it will be considered an indorsement of a tendency towards free trade, and a disposition on the part of the Democratic party to sacrifice the principle of protection to American industries. With Harrison in the Presidential chair we shall have a definite assurance that the period of uncertainty, which has set in since the Mills bill was proposed, is at an end. In my own business of toys and fancy goods, nine-tenths of everything we used to sell was imported. Nowadays, under our protective tariff, all this is changed. At least one-half of our goods are American, and they are not made by larce manufacturers, either. They are made by the small manufacturers. Any disturbance to the present tariff will throw them and the thousands of hands they employ out of work. What good will it do a workman or a clerk if he can buy his cont or a bar of salt a little cheaper, if he has to lose one-half of his salary in consequence. This is what will happen if the tariff tinkering is not stopped, and I shall vote to stop it.

of the American Silk Association is Jacob Silberman, of J. Silberman & Co., at Mercer and Grand

man, of J. Silberman & Co., at Mercer and Grand sts., who said to a Tribune reporter:

I have been a silk manufacturer since 1858. We owe our progress in this line of manufacturing and the present cheapness of stilk goods to the protective tariff. I do not wish to see it disturbed or see the manufacturers and workmen in other lines of business suffer. I voted for Mr. Cleveland in '84 but I shall vote avainst him this year, because the Mills bill and the trriff policy it illustrates will, in my opinion, damage the business interests of the country.

Alexander Agar, of Agar, Hamblin & Co., wholesale stationers at William and John sts., is one of a host of Democrats who will not deposit ballot for Grover Cleveland on election day. Mr. Agar summed up his views as follows:

I have voied the hemocratic ticket all my life. I can see, however, that our country has adapted fred to the present tariff, that our prosperity has grown from it, and that any change will be demoralizing to the business interests of the country for a long time to come. I think that matters should stand as they are, and that is the whole story.

GOOD WORDS FOR ERHARDT. PROMINENT BEPUBLICANS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THAT HE CAN WIN-ONLY A SOLID

in regard to Colonel Erhardt's chances of elec- TION-HARMONY AND ZEAL ON ALL SIDES. and Tammany Hall, made success certain for the opinions of some of them:

Chauncey M. Depew, after speaking in the highest terms of Colonel Erhardt, said warmly:
Of course I shall vote for Mr. Erhardt. I have been
out of the city so much recently that I am scarcely
able to give the opinions of many Republicans on the able to give the opinious of many Republicans on the situation. Of one thing, however, I am sure: If the party stands together and casts a solid vote, he will be elected. It is only a question of supporting him it seems to me that it is the duty of every Republican to give Mr. Erhardt his heartiest support. He is an excellent man for the position. No Republican can doubt that and that this city needs a thorough political house-cleaning. A Republican city government incressary to secure this end, and whatever the merits of any other candidate, the fact that Mr. Erhardt is not less worthy, and besides is a staunch Republican should lead those who want a good government to support him.

John Sloane, of the firm of W. & J. Sloane, is another of New-York's prominent business men who another of New-York's prominent business men who will heartily support the county ticket. He said:

Mr. Erhardt is a man who may be relied upon to do his duty. The experience that he has had in public office and the manner in which he has carried out the tasks that have been imposed upon him by those offices give ample assurance that he will be found not less competent as the Nayor of New-York City. I shall vote for him for two reasons. He is a Republican stand he can be elected, I believe, if we Republicans stand by the ship. The fact that his election now seems assured with the support that Republicans ought to give him, should be a consideration of much weight with Republicans. Most of them who have in the past voted another ticket have done so, I think, having the best interests of the city at heart. They have thought that they were justified in making a choice between the best of two possibilities. The time has come, I think, however, when there is no need for a liepublican to go outside of his party to choose between two possibilities. We believe in the Republican proteinles and poiley. We cannot hesitate when we see before us the opportunity of making our party the governing party in this city. It will give us good government. We expect that, and we will take no less. If then, there is any possibility of electing our County ticket, we must seize the opportunity. We do not have so many chances here to be successful that we can afford to act with indecision or to be misled by any personal opinions or friendships. I consider it my duty to vote for Mr. Erhardi, and I am only too giad to be able to cast my ballot with the feeling that if ever the Republicans of this city were justified in being encouraged, it is now. will heartily support the county ticket. He said:

THE CANDIDATE'S HIGH CHARACTER. Cornelius N. Bliss declared that he could not

say too much in praise of Mr. Erhardt, adding: say too much in praise of Mr. Erhardt, adding:

It is not necessary to say more of the high character of Mr. Erhardt, or to speak of his ability as a business man. These are well known to the citizens of New-York, also his public services. The question is, what are the probabilities of his election! It seems to me, speaking with considerable knowledge of the situation, that the contest is now between Grant and Erhardt, and it is to be decided by Republicans throw away their vote on Mr. Hewitt, Grant may be elected and Tammany will be triumphant. On the contrary, if all Republicans will loyally support their own candidate he is sure of success. Here is what Alfred R. Whitney said about the

local contest:

We all know why many Republicans voted for Hewitt two years ago. Those reasons for a divided vote are no longer to be considered, for what Republicans endeavored to do then is just what they would not do this year by supporting him. Although, as subsequent even is proved, there was in reality no need to support Mr. Hewitt in order to avoid the possibility of the wrong man getting into the Mayor's office, there was some excuse for such action then, but Republicans by casting their votes for him this year will bring about opposite results to those of two years ago. So surely as a large number of Republiit is only by shear good bees that we cascape it during the first portion of Cleveland's daministration. We ought to thank God that we have been fortunate enough to keep the Republican tariff intact up to the present time, and we should see to it that the fears expressed four years ago are not realized by Cleveland's re-election. I know from my own experience what tremendous strides we have made in manufacturing since the protective that no one cared to buy American wootlens. Now our American wootlens are as good as any made in the world, and some kinds of our cloth are better. The world, and some kinds of our cloth are better. The world, and some kinds of our cloth are better. The day a gentleman asked me if a certain piece of goods was domestic or imported, and I told him that I not only could not fell, but that I would defy any expert manufacturer to do se.

All this has come about under the fostering care of protection, but suppose we should take the duty off wool, the only article for which the farmer asks protection, but suppose we should take the duty off wool, the only article for which the farmer asks protection, but suppose we should be in Ohio. Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, four of the great wool-growing States. It would make Free Traders of them. They would turn around and say: "You have taken the duty off wool, take it off everything else. What do we care for the manufacturers of the East and their workingmen?" And this is precisely the Southern planters to array one interest against another of the Mills bill. It is the old dodge of the Southern planters to array one interest against another of the Mills bill. It is the old dodge of the Southern planters to array one interest against another of the Mills bill. It is the old dodge of the Southern planters to array one interest against another of the Mills bill. It is the old dodge of the Southern planters to array one interest against another of the Mills bill. It is the old dodge of the Southern planters to array one interest against another of

ner in which our city has been run by Democratic rule, we offer to the people a man in whom every one feels confidence. Such is his reputation for honcasty, fairness and strict adherence to duty that it would seem that he would be a formidable opponent to the united Democracy of the city. The Democrats, however, are intent on cutting one another's throats. They seem to have no thought of the strength of Mr. Erhardt's canvass, or the undoubted support that will be given to Coogan. If ever in the world we had a chance to win it is now, and here is no excuse for any man who is a Republican to vote for any others than Erhardt. It can not be said that Hewitt has any chance of being elected. That is atterly impossible.

vote for any others than Erhardt. It can not be shown that Hewitt has any chance of being elected. That is utterly impossible.

It may be said that he has been a good Mayor. I shall not take the trouble to answer that statement one way or the other, for no matter what he has been, he will not again be Mayor. No one can make me believe that after the enthustastic enrolment in the brave soldier's band of followers which we are seeing every day, any Republican will foolishly cling to the absurd fancy that Mr. Hewitt is running to win. I do not deny that Republicans may vote for him, but if they do, they must know they are following a hopeless cause. Every man who intends to vote for Mr. Hewitt should think well before he acts. It is a serious thing to risk a good man's election out of thoughtlessness or worse. I realize that to many it seems hardly possible that a Republican can be elected in New-York City, but figures are here to prove that it is possible if Republicans will stand firm, and I believe that we shall not be disappointed in them, for I know of few true Republicans who have not come out strongly to support Mr. Frhardt. He is a man who inspires confidence. He has never yet failed his followers and he will not fail them this time. It is for them to see that they do not fail him.

J. Adriance Bush expressed the greatest con-

J. Adriance Bush expressed the greatest confidence in the result of the election in this city. He said:

He said:

I am no longer considering Erhardt's chances of election. That seems to me to be assured, providing he gets the Republican vote, and every time I meet a Republican my confidence is increased. They are all golag to support him loyally. I can't find any Republicans who intend to vote for Hewitt, for many who expected to do so have found out that hils chances are gone entirely, and they only thought of voting for him because they thought the race was between him and Grant. Estimating the vote for Coogan at the lowest possible figures I place Mr. Erhardt's plurality at 7,000 or 6,000, providing again, of course, that the Republicans stand together, and they will, I feel sure. I believe that when the vote is cast it will be found that the Republican vote is solid. I can't believe that any one will be blind enough to vote for Hewitt, thinking that that is the only way to defeat Grant. Every day makes it more evident that Erhardt is running a strong race, and that his strength is increasing with every stride. The so-called machine is working berd for him, and with the support of the party we hall see a good City Government and a good Republican Mayor.

NO INDUCEMENT TO SUPPORT HEWITT.

Charles Watrous showed his feelings plainly when he said promptly:

I am expecting a clean Republican victory in this State, National, State and County tickets should sweep every thing before them. I had no idea what a growing candidate Erhardt would prove to be. a growing candidate Erhardt would prove to be. Republicans have taken hold of the work here and Ernardt is on the rising tide. As for his winning, I see no reason why he should not, if Republicans do their duty to the city and to the party. We could have elected Roosevelt in 1836 if we had polled a full Republican vote. We can make amends for that mistake by carrying Erhardt to the front with a rush. The people of this city have two candidates from whom to choose, Erhardt and Grant. And they must make the choice, for their votes will decide which of the two is to be elected. I could not be more pleased with his nomination, his prospects and the opportunity that only awaits the Republicans for a clean, honest city government.

Here is the opinion of S. W. Fay:

When Mayor Hewlit was renominated I fully de-emined to support him. Joel B. Erhardt's nom-ation, however, quickly decided me that my place as in the straight Republican ranks, and now I am mation, however, quickly decided me that my place was in the straight Republican ranks, and now I am and how to the tim. He is gaining in strength every day, and will be elected as he deserves to be. No cleaner, more capable and more worthy man could be found in New-York City. The Republicans are all willing to take Mayor Hewitt at his word when he says that Mr. Erhardt is as good a man as he. I feared at first that many Republicans would support Itewitt in the vain hope that it was the only way to defeat Tammany Hall. They are fast awakening to the fact, though, that Hewitt has no chance whatever of being elected, and they are liming up solidly for the Republican camilidate. I met three men in the street to-day who had declared themselves for Hewitt before Erhardt's nomination. Now they not only are as enthusiastic for Erhardt as they were for liewitt before Erhardt's nomination. Now they not only one thing that can beat us, and that is our own party, the last place in the world where Republicans ought to look for defeat. As I said before, I am "red-hot" for Erhardt. George W. Fuller said:

George W. Fuller said:

Republicans should consider not only that Mr. Erhardt is an excellent man in every respect, but that the contest is between him and Grant. Every Republican vote cast for Hewiti, therefore, will in reality help Grant. Mr. Erhardt will, I think, undoubtedly be elected if he receives a united party vote. The only thing to fear is that the Republicans may divide, and thus give Mr. Grant an opportunity to slip into the Mayor's office botween the two parts of the division. We know now that we might have been successful two years ago had the Republicans been undivided, and for that reason we should determine to elect our man this year. Mr. Erhardt's chances of success certainly look encouraging. I am glad to be able to vote for so good a candidate.

WHAT THE ACTIVE WORKERS ARE DOING. All the Republicans seen by a Tribune reporter A FAIR COUNT WILL RESULT IN ERHARDT'S ELEC-

The men who are best informed about the work Mr. Hewitt, have seen that in the Republican Their unanimous opinion was that the Republican ings of the so-called "machine" are hard at work, party had never before been so strong in this city, feeling confident of success. They only ask Rewhile the weakness of the Democrats, caused by publicans to stand by the straight party ticket, the open rupture between the County Democracy and they believe that they will. Here are the

ALDERMAN ALFRED R. CONKLING.-My district, the VIIth, will give, I believe, a solid Republican voto for Colonel Erhardt. His election on November 6 will mean an entire change in the several departments, and Republicans, realizing this, see, as they did a fortnight ago, that the time for overthrowing the present corrupt rule has come and that the power to do this is within their own grasp. I cannot believe that they will fail to Every day I meet Republicans, and Democrats, tee, who two weeks ago thought that they wild be obliged to vote for Hewitt as a choice of evils, but who are now at work for Colonel Erhardt. I believe that Erhardt will be the next Mayor of New-York.

ALDERMAN JAMES G. McMURRAY .- I have un usual facilities for noting the change in the tide on the Mayoralty question, and I have taken great pains to imwe them. I can say without four of contradiction that Republicans who voted for Mayor Hewlit two years ago have been steadily coming over toward Colonel Erago have been steadily coming over toward Colonel Es-hardt from the day of his nomination. I know that many of those men, whom the George movement fright-ened into the Hewitt fold in 1886, have said that they would vote the same way again. But that was before Colonel Eshardt's nomination. I can give the names of many of my own acquaintance who have told me that if hey had supposed the Republicans would put up such a Hewitt a second thought. I never saw greater enthusiasm among Republicans. All that Ethurit needs is the united Republican vote, and I believe he will get it.

POLICE COMMISSIONER STEPHEN B. FRENCH .-There are well-matured plans to prevent illegal voting in this city on November 6, and the police force, from Superintendent Murray down, will set like a unit in preventing fraud in the election. The voting in New-York will be honest, and all the votes will be counted as cast. Honesty in an election always counts in favor of the Republican party. Every day we hear of Re-publicans who intended to vote for Mayor Hewitt changing their minds, and soying that they will help to elect Mr. Erhardt. As a Republican victory becomes more assured the vote for Mr. Erhardt will get larger and larger. JOHN J. O'BRIEN.-The vote for Mr. Erhardt in the

VIIIth Assembly District will be so large that it will asstonish even the most hopeful of the uptown Republicans. There are encouraging reports from other districts, indi-cating that the Democrats are becoming demoralized. The Coogan vote will weaken the support of Grant in some parts of the city. If the Republicans in the brownstone districts will do their duty in the fight Mr. Erhardt is

ROBERT G. McCORD .- A canvass of voters in the uptown districts has shown a most encouraging change from Hewitt to Erhardt within a few days. Men who said only a week ago that they intended to vote for Hawitt are now working for Erhardt. I know of two men, who signed the call for the citizens' meeting at which Mayor Hewitt was nominated, who are going to vote for Mr. Erhardt. Enthusiasm for the Republican candidates is gaining ground everywhere in the city.

POLICE COMMISSIONER JOHN McCLAVE-It egins to look as if Mr. Hewitt's defeat was certain. The that before election day there will be a general rally of that terore election day there will be a general raily of the independent Republicans to the support of the party candidate. Not a few members of the County Democracy may vote for Mr. Erhardt to help defeat Tammany. The campaign gets more interesting every day.

JOHN E. BRODSKY.-The so-called machine is hard at work for Erhardt. The Republicans throughout the whole city are at work for him, and he will be elected anything he generally accomplishes his purpose. He is the same Joel B. Erhardt to-day that he was when he made men do their duty under him. All energy, work and perseverence, he will sweep everything before him, not with a wild rush, but with a steady, conquering force, that is sure to win in a long and hard fight. Erhardt will be the next Mayor, and on November 6 it will be seen that I knew what I was talking about when I said so.

POLICE JUSTICE JACOB M. PATTERSON.-The organization did support Mr. Roosevelt loyally when he ran for Mayor two years ugo, and if the uptown voters had supported him as we did, he would have been elected. If they support Mr. Erhardt as strongly as we will, he is the next Mayor of this city. We are working for him as hard as we ever worked for any candidate of the

who is going to drop it at New-Year's

Send 'silver or stamps.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL!

tepublican party, and it will be the fault of the uptow Republicans if he is not elected.

been said that the Republicans in the organization do not support the candidates nominated by the party. But support the candidates nominated by the party. But let me tell you if the voters in the brownstone districts supported them as loyally as we do we would have had control of this city long ago. There is no good reason why the voters uptown should not come out strongly for Colonel Erhardt. He has all the qualities essential to make him a first-class Mayor. We are working for him night and day.

DR. THOMAS H. ALLEN.-Professional men do no often take much part in politics, but I know Colonel Erhardt so well that I am doing everything that I can

WILLIAM H. BELLAMY, Secretary of the Republi-WILLIAM H. RELLAMY. Secretary of the Republican County Committee.—In the campaign of 1886 some of our Republicans believed that the election of Mr. George would jeopardize their property interests. In the present campaign there is no such condition as existed in 1886. Mr. Coogan is not the candidate of the labor party on the Issues raised by Mr. George. I hardly see how Republicans can be induced to vote for a Democrat through fear of evil consequences should Mr. Coogan be elected. The contest seems to me to be between Colonel Erhardt and Mr. Grant, and I deem it the plain duty of Republicans to support heartly excellent county nominations.

BUSY BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

GREAT MEETINGS, AND OTHER DEMONSTRATION FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The activity and energy which have marked the prosecution of the campaign on the part of the Brooklyn Republicans, led by Chairman Willis of the Campaign Committee and his colleagues, will be in no wise abated in this final week. Arrangements have been made for the largest meetings and most imposing out-door displays over seen in the city. A dozen or more meetings will be held in various parts of the city to-night, at which local speakers will be heard, and there will be gatherings in each ward on the other nights of the week. To morrow afternoon a grand barbecue and series of out-door meetings will be held in Broadway Park, where half a dozen oxen will be roasted whole. Congressman White will be in charge, and Warner Miller, Colonel Cruger and other Republicae candidates will be present. On Wednesday evening a mass-meeting will be held in the Academy of Music. a mass-meeting will be held in the Academy of Music, at which Demas Strong will preside. Levi P. Morton is expected to be present, and addresses will be made by Congressman Boutelle, ex-Judge Morris, Park Commissioner Kennedy, and the Rev. S. Miller Hageman. The great Republican parade will be on Thursday evening, November 1. The clubs will start from the Western district and march to Bedford-ave. A splendid display will be made, as the organizations are thoroughly drilled. At the Academy of Music on Friday evening J. S. T. Stranahan will preside, and Chauncey M. Depew will speak. The final meetings have been arranged for Saturday night, when Mr. Bladne will speak both in the Rink and at Grand Army Hall, in the Eastern district. The other speakers for that evening will be General George H. Sheridan, John P. Scanlon, James S, Magie and Jesse Johnson.

DIGGING UP DEAD REPUBLICANS. THE GRAPHIC'S" EAGERNESS TO FIND DE-SERTERS TO ITS OWN SIDE LEADS IT INTO A.GROSS BLUNDER.

"The New-York Graphic" is so "hard up" for cases of defection from the Republican ranks that it has taken to digging up buried Republicans, well known in their time, and libelling them with the imputation of desertion, long after their death. It said on Wednes day that it had "Heard at Headquarters" this:

day that it had "Heard at Headquarters" this:

Mr. Alexander Smith, President of the Alexander Smith & Co. Carpet Works at Yonkers, one of the largest factories of the kind in the world, and here-tofore a Republican, has announced his intention to vote for Cleveland and Thurman. He favors tariff reform, and says the Mills bill would help the carpet Ind. stry. Mr. Warre: B. Smith is another Republican manufacturer of Yonkers who takes the same view.

The style of this carpet firm is the Alexander Smith & Son's Carpet Company. Alexander Smith has been dead for eight years or more. He died on the very night of his election to Congress by the Republicans who, after a keen fight, wrested this district from the hands of the Democrats. He lived and died a Republican. His son, Warren B. Smith, is now the president of the firm, and is not the head of another establishment. He, too, is a good Republican; so is his partner, William F. Cochran, who speaks for Harrison and Morton at Republican meetings frequently.

Neither of them "favors tariff reform, etc., etc., The friends of Mr. Smith were astounded when they read the paragraph, and F. W. Kitching, of Kitching & Bicknell, told a Tribune reporter that he was sure Alexander Smith had not gone over to Cleveland now, for that would imply that he had gone gone to the place in which Mr. Blaine the other day placed the real Democratic headquarters. "The Graphic's" paragraph, in the cuphemistic phrase of "Joianthe," is composed of "Taradiddles! Taradiddles! Tol-lol-lol."

A CHANCE FOR TWO CONGRESSMEN

It looks as though the Republicans would have a Districts. The County Democracy say they will notindorse F. B. Spinola in the former and Tammany Hall will not accept Alderman Quinn in the latter. If Allen Thorndike Rice would again consent to run in the Xth District, he would receive a loyal support, and might win. In the XIth District, Charles A. Winch, a school trustee of the Sixteenth Ward, will probably be run, and with two Democrats in the field, he can win easily.

HOW SOME STRAW VOTES ARE TAKEN. "The World" has been making a straw vote recently, which is supposed to show in which direction the political wind is blowing. A great many people have expressed no little wonder that when five Harrison and Morton buttons are seen in the street for every Cleveland and Thurman button, such asteunding results of the straw vote have appeared in "The Werld." The fact of the thing is that straw votes taken by Democrats can be made to seem to prove anything. A "World" reporter went into the store of the Metropolitan Hardware Company, at Church and Vesey sts., a few days ago, and asked if he might take a straw vote of those employed in the house. W. J. La Roche, one of the firm, was willing enough to give any information desired.

" How many men are employed here," asked the straw

reporter.

"How many will vote for Cleveland?"

"One, and he is going to scratch Hill. The others are solid for Harrison and Morton."

The reporter thanked Mr. La Roche for his in-formation, went out the door, and tearing up his netes, dropped them into the street. After going into several neighboring stores and meeting with similar results, the young man found that the best way to take a straw vote was to write it up in "The World" office, and went away disconsolate. Mr. La Roche has been looking for the publication of the result of the canvass of his employee ever since that day, but it is hardly recessary.

ever since that day, but it is hardly necessary to

that it has not appeared. Do You

Have that extreme tired feeling, languor, without appetite or strength, impaired digestion, and a seneral feeling of misery it is impossible to describe! Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion and toning up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. Be sure to get Hood's,
"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a tonic, with

most satisfactory results. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable tired feeling. C.
PARMELEE, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"My health was not very good for some months. I did
not have much appointe, nor sleep well. I also had frequent sick headaches, and I had no ambitton to do anymonths."

thing. I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And though I have not taken all of one bottle as yet, I feel like a new person. I highly recommend it to all."
W. A. TURNER, W. Hanover, Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggista \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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